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Volume XVII. No. 131.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

MIDWINTER GARDEN—LA SINFONIA.

BURLINGTON THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

NATIONAL THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

LYCEUM THEATRE. BROADWAY—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—HAMILTON.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—THE DEATH OF THE DEATH.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 11, 1852.

The News.

The Filmore meeting, last evening, was rather a tame affair, though it could boast of considerable numbers.

The Scott men did not offer any opposition, and all passed off quietly and respectfully.

The officials of the Post Office and the Custom House had all their own way, within and without.

But the matter does not end here, by a long shot.

The politicians of all parties are still very busy in Washington, as will be seen by the despatch from our special correspondent.

Mr. Clingman, North Carolina whig, is about to give publicity to a letter, in which he avers that the fugitive law is the only measure in the series known as the compromise which can now be repealed, and that, therefore, it is due to the South that it should be declared as a failure.

Mr. Toombs, whig Senator elect from Georgia, is of the opinion that the address of the seceders from the late Congressional caucus, does not go far enough, is not strong enough, and is, therefore, worthless.

The Buchanan and Marcy delegates are said to be endeavoring to effect a coalition.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a curious and rambling kind of a speech, in opposition to the contemplated additional compensation to the Collins steamers.

He based his argument principally on the ground that the required bill is to facilitate a national boat race with Great Britain, and for that reason should not be granted.

True, it is a boat race in which we have thus far been greatly ahead, and it is essential to our national pride and maritime prosperity that we should maintain the advantage we now possess.

But Mr. Wade wants means for internal improvements, &amp;c., in the West. He is not satisfied with the immense quantities of land granted by the present Senate for a host of railroad projects.

Of what use will his internal improvements be unless our oceanic arrangements keep pace with them? As the means for developing our internal treasures and productions increase, so must our mediums of safe and speedy transportation expand.

The two most go hand-in-hand. Mr. W. evidently made very little political capital, although he expected considerable, by cross-questioning Gen. Cass.

The latter wished it to be distinctly understood that he would support every proper measure for the improvement of all rivers and harbors.

Upon the whole, Mr. Wade's speech was rather a funny affair throughout, and greatly tended to relieve the monotony—nearly all his companions having hitherto spoken on the other side.

Mr. Bayard, Delaware, made some sensible and practical remarks in favor of the steamers.

He said that the fact that their postal revenues did not yet meet the expenditures was no argument against them.

The postal receipts of twelve States in this Union do not meet their expenses by over six thousand dollars a year, yet it would be unjust and inexpedient to cut them off from equal facilities with their sister States.

It will probably not be a great while before the Post-office department will derive a handsome return for its outlays in these States, and it must necessarily be the same with regard to these steamers.

The appropriation will pass the Senate by a handsome majority.

The House of Representatives yesterday managed to get the free farm bill through the Committee of the Whole.

This measure offers a quarter of a section of land to every husband, or widow who is the head of a family.

It directly carries out the principle of socialism, as advocated by Greeley, with one exception, and that is it compels a man to honestly become the head of a family, through matrimony, before he can get a farm for which the whole people have paid.

It is understood that many important amendments will be proposed prior to the final passage of the bill.

Much time was wasted in endeavoring to agree upon a recess for a few days, in order to have the House cleaned and fitted up for the summer campaign.

The new Mexican Minister has arrived in Washington. We shall now probably soon be able to gather some tangible information concerning the Tehuantepec affair.

It appears that the Hon. Mr. Deshaudere received the appointment to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Ricketts, of South Carolina. His term will expire on the 4th of next March.

Several destructive fires have recently occurred in different cities, accounts of which have been furnished by telegraph.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an entire block of buildings was consumed on Saturday morning.

Property to the value of \$30,000 was destroyed by the burning of a woolen mill, at Rock Bottom, Mass., on Sunday.

Considerable business of interest to the Methodist was transacted in the Conference at Boston, yesterday.

Bishop Hamlin, of this city, has tendered his resignation, in consequence of continued ill health.

We are beginning to receive returns of the elections for delegates to the National Whig Convention.

So far as known, Scott men have been chosen in eleven of the thirty-four Congressional districts.

In commercial movements, we have to notice another advance in Cotton; and Rice also, from a falling off in the late crop, advanced yesterday, and considerable sales were made.

Corn was active and firm, and Wheat was still firmer; while four with fair sales, remained unchanged, except Southern, which was scarce and firmer.

In addition to numerous miscellaneous telegraphic despatches, our paper this morning contains reports of several Anniversary meetings; the Movements of Kosuth in New England; the trial and conviction of Capt. Rowe, for bank forgery in this city; Common Council proceedings, and a great amount of local and other intelligence.

Want of room accounts for the non-appearance of the report of the City Temperance Alliance. It will be published to-morrow.

The Canada is fully due at Halifax with one week's delay, as we have heard.

## The New Revelation—Swedenborg.

The wonderful expansion, desire of change, and progress of the age, which this country exhibits in all that affects the materiality of society, are kept up with, and even outstripped, by the still more wonderful revolutions in things spiritual.

Within some twenty years past we have witnessed the origin, rise, and rapid progress, of the society of Mormons, founded by Joe Smith, the gold digger, and which, at the present day, expanded into a numerous, industrious, and powerful community, occupying the desert of the great Salt Lake, and destined to become, at no distant day, a very important component of this Union.

But still more recently, another sect or party has sprung up in the same section where Mormonism originated, which threatens the utter overthrow of all that the Christian world deems most sacred.

We allude to the "Rochester knockings," or spiritual manifestations, by which the inhabitants of the earth are introduced into the society of the armies of saints and martyrs, and by them initiated into all secrets, past, present, and future, and informed of the transactions of earth, heaven, and hell.

This strangest of all strange doctrines is making incredible progress, particularly in New England and New York. Its votaries are not, either, of the inferior classes of society—not ignorant, rude, or uncultivated—but among them are numbered many who, in their ordinary avocations, are regarded as examples of good sense and discretion.

They embrace then of all the learned professions—clerical, medical, and legal—and some of our judges not only identify themselves with the movement, but are among the most prominent of the prophets and apostles of the new faith.

So extensively has this religious revelation, or new kind of insanity, spread, that the societies are now enabled to support some half dozen literary periodicals, in the shape of reviews, magazines, and journals, devoted to the spread, inculcation, and explanation of the doctrines of spiritual communication.

This novel form of faith is utterly antagonistic to and cannot co-exist with Christianity. Its disciples deny the divinity of Christ—the truth of the sacred Scriptures—which were written, they say, for a dark and ignorant generation, but are unfit for the present enlightened race of mankind; and they class in the same category of greatness Zoroaster, Confucius, Pythagoras, Plato, Socrates, Mahomet, and Christ—or Joshua of Nazareth, as they term him—and think that these are all equally foreordained, sent into the world, and inspired of God, and that the Platonists of Greece and Rome had as much reason for calling Pythagoras the Child of the Divinity, as the Christian sect has for denouncing Christ the Son of God.

They think that the old coat of philosophy or theology has become too tight and narrow for the present man—that he has now outgrown it; and that the old book, which once nourished his soul, must be thrown aside, as "ashes to ashes, dust to dust." They gird up their loins for the destruction of old systems, institutions and forms of faith, believing that naught but the evil perishes; and that "tis but the ruin of the bad.

The wasting of the wrong and ill; What's left of good the old time had is living still!"

And must live forever.

But the periodicals of this wonderful society do not limit their objects to the elucidation of mere spiritual things. They descend also to arguments on policy, and put forth five points—the original number of the English chartists—which they look upon as tending, if carried out, to work material benefit to society.

These points are—the appropriation of land to the landless, the election of all officers by the people, the abolition of all laws for the collection of civil contract debts, the abolition of capital punishment, and the establishment of free trade.

We have gone thus far into their history, aims, and theories, for the information of those who may not have known them heretofore; and proceed to call attention to a most remarkable narrative, which will be found in another portion of this sheet, entitled "Personal Experience," written by Judge Edmonds, of the Supreme Court of New York, and published in the last issue of the *Shinkins*, a quarterly review devoted to spiritual manifestations.This narrative is one of the most extraordinary productions which the world has ever seen. It completely eclipses all the anecdotes of the dead which Lucian related so humorously two thousand years ago. Henceforth *Æneas* visit to the shades, to have a chat-chat with his wife, *Cressa*, and *Orpheus*' descent thither, to recover his spouse, *Eurydice*, are to be regarded as accomplished facts, and not the mere coinage of the poet's fertile imagination.Judge Edmonds corroborates what Virgil long since said of the *facilis descensus æterni*; and certainly his relation of the strange sights he saw in the spirit world are far more interesting, amusing, and wonderful than all we had ever before heard from the kingdom of the dead.Indeed, it might be a fit subject for discussion in the Catholic Church now in session, in Baltimore, whether Judge Edmonds' vision ought not to be appended to the *Apocalypse*, or at least as a postscript to the new Code of New York.It almost assimilates to the style in which the visions of *Patmos* were written by John, and certainly, like them, or the New York Code of legal practice, it passes all comprehension, and puzzles all lawyers.That of the prophetic Judge, however, was not limited to angels with brazen trumpets or golden candlesticks, but was most boundedly, embracing millions on millions of enfranchised souls, hailing from all the planets, and amusing themselves—not by singing psalms and hymns, but by rehearsing the *rodes* they had played on earth—wheeling, circling, pursuing and retreating from other phantoms, and "fighting their battles o'er again." In the foreground he saw the ghost of William Penn, the father of Pennsylvania, still wearing his broad brimmed hat, which he would not consent to take off, even in the courts of heaven; Sir Isaac Newton, still absorbed in mathematical studies; Benjamin Franklin flying a kite, and the visionary Swedenborg wrapt in dreamy speculations. He says that Penn intimated to him that he had been his guardian angel ever since a memorable occasion, when, thirty years ago, he felt compunctions for being engaged in the boyish amusement of marrying a kitten, at St. Stephen.

Sir Isaac Newton wished to correct his philosophical theory of the laws of gravitation, in which he had made a trifling error while seeing things "as in a glass darkly." Benjamin Franklin wished to communicate some information as to a secret magnetic principle in nature, which he had discovered by flying his kite in the ethereal regions; and poor Swedenborg, still wandering in the realms of fancy, came to talk with a congenial spirit. Such, at least, is the version of the apparition which Judge Edmonds gives in his "personal experience," but of which, it will be seen in the sequel, he has not had a proper understanding, and has misinterpreted the vision.

As faithful chroniclers of the times, and to give to the world intelligence from the most reliable sources, we also have stepped within the charmed ring, paid over the dollar fee to the medium, and been admitted to a vision on our own account, where we had an audience with the "departed spirits of the mighty dead." On producing a proof of the learned Judge's narrative, the poor ghosts were tickled into ecstasies, and grinned with supernatural merriment at the inaccuracy of his translation, and at his having also neglected, or purposely declined, to make any note of the sayings and doings on the same remarkable occasion, of several eminent English lawyers—including Lyttleton, Coke, Lord Bacon, Lord Mansfield, &c. They were desirous of having his misstatements corrected in the *HERALD*, which is copied in those regions by photographic means—invented and carried out there by Franklin—and keeps the spirits posted up as to the transactions of the nether world. The arch, or phantasmagorical ring, in which the vision appeared to the new initiate, was designed to illustrate the circle of fraud, deception, humbug, and folly, within which the seer had permitted himself to be drawn. The similes of Penn, and Franklin, and Newton, andSwedenborg, which formed the left flank, had come there for the purpose of enlightening the learned and unlearned, and correcting his ideas on logical, psychological and political questions, while the representatives of legal learning, who supported the right flank—but as to whom the narrative is silent—were induced, from an *esprit de corps*, to endeavor to instill a proper knowledge of law into the tender bosom of Penn, who was highly tickled at the idea of his enacting the part of a gentle Ariel to the New York Prospector, and chuckled with the sense of the ludicrous, at carrying his broad brim through the key-holes.

His main object in addressing Judge Edmonds was to rebuke him for his re-entrance of the tragedy of the kitchen, to which he alluded, by condemning, in his judicial capacity, half a dozen of his erring brethren to the scaffold, as part of a morning's work, and to enforce his gentle views as to the abolition of capital punishment. So much of his early tastes he had yet retained that he was also exceedingly curious to know all about a celebrated Bavarian dancer, who had been lately named to beocular on the errors of Judge Edmonds' statement with regard to his communication.

He had only repeated to him some sage and pithy maxims, of which he thought him in great need, on political questions—particularly as to his own want of good sense in endorsing the great Hungarian scheme of "intervention to prevent intervention," a paradox which the philosopher compared to the act of putting on dry fuel to subdue a flame.

He also deprecated the modern style of bringing into dispute the advice of the first President; but what Franklin wished to communicate more than all, was his perfect astonishment at the recent irrational doings of his native State and its capital—the modern Athens—in relation to an *artiste* whose only recommendation was her having vainly attempted to stand on tiptoe on one leg and describe a right angle with the other; and also as to the present doings in the same region with respect to the representative of a republic situated in nubibus.

Sir Isaac Newton formed one of the company merely in a fit of abstraction; and Swedenborg, because he had been so long solitary, or associating only with fools and fanatics, that he was glad, at last, to be admitted into the society of the wise.

Lord Bacon volunteered some good advice, in his old, quaint and forcible style, as to laws in general, but as to the Maine Liquor law in particular. He had always been in the habit of concocting and imbibing a warm, well spiced, well liquored beverage, just before getting between the shades, and he still deemed it a very agreeable and salutary practice, and would not like that the Maine Liquor law should come in to abolish it.

Lord Mansfield, attired in his ermine and whalebone wig, expressed his displeasure at the ignorance of law and the rules of practice manifested by the mortal before him, and by his brother codifiers in New York, and gave him a great deal of learned instruction as to the common law—in which he was uncommonly deficient—and the new Code, finishing with a sensible homily on the ridiculousness of the "higher code" of W. H. Seward.

The foregoing, we are assured on the veracity of spirits, is the true signification of the vision seen by Judge Edmonds, and the correct interpretation of the words of the wise, and their dark sayings.

The Judge must study much more of the mysteries of the "higher law" before he becomes an oracle; and much more of the new and old Codes, before he becomes perfectly familiar with all its intricacies.

The publication of his queer but erroneous narrative, and the correction we now give, on spiritual authority, are convincing proofs, however, of the progress of the age; but whether it be in a forward or retrograde motion, we leave our readers to judge.

This is the result only of our first interview with the spirits of the other world—prime cost one dollar to the spiritual medium; perhaps our heavenly news will be more interesting as we get better acquainted with them. Seriously, we expect soon to have it proved that the present world, "and all the men and women," is one huge lunatic asylum—or nearly so.

## THE HUNGARIAN FUND.—The amount of the collection produced by the financial operations of Kosuth is now supposed to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, including what he will have received in New England.

In this latter section he succeeds remarkably well. The enthusiasm of Boston and the surrounding towns is almost as vociferous, and as silly as that of Staten Island, which received its tone from the celebrated author of the moon hoax, and of the history of the Aztecs in Central America.

Indeed, it was a fortunate fate for Kosuth that he disembarked on Staten Island, and was first introduced to this country by that original genius, who even surpasses Barnum himself in getting up hoaxes of the most scientific and elaborate description. Witness the moon hoax, the Aztec hoaxes, and last of all, the Kosuth hoaxes.

In the meantime, we understand there is a very serious feeling breaking out here among the Hungarians and Germans, questioning, under the present condition of Europe, the propriety of Kosuth being permitted to have the sole handling of the immense sum which has been contributed by the generosity of the American people.

Hundreds and thousands of the poor refugees from Hungary and Germany are in want of the necessities of life, while Kosuth, at the expense of corporations and States, has been living in the midst of plenteousness, embracing champagne, cigars, and all the luxuries of life.

We should like to see a regular popular meeting got up here, to inquire into the amount of the Hungarian fund, to ascertain its most advisable channels of distribution, and see what is to be done with it.

The poor Irish were hoaxed out of forty thousand dollars a few years ago, on the pretence of making a revolution in their country; but they have never seen a penny of the money while they contributed to that occasion.

It is all gone in the Slavegambon direction. Let us not have a repetition of the farce on an enlarged scale.

## STRANGERS IN NEW YORK.—THE LONE STAR.—Among the thousands of strangers now in New York, are Mr. Gregory M. Wortabet, of Beyrout, Syria, a native missionary in that quarter of the world, who intends to give lectures; the very eccentric Irish radical, Feargus O'Connor, ex-M.P.; and Dr. Wren, President of the Order of the L. P. S. of New Orleans, who visits New York, we understand, in behalf of this mysterious society, numbering ten thousand men. It is something, we suppose, of a similar organization to that of the late "Ouzel Owls," having for its ultimate object the "extension of the area of freedom" over those benighted regions contiguous to the Southern section of the United States.

The Order of the Lone Star, however, does not profess the extreme doctrines of the Cuban *filibusters*; they are not prepared to force upon an oppressed people the blessings of liberal institutions *ad velle*; but when a people, convenient of access, shall rise to assert their rights in battle array, the sons of the Lone Star will be apt to give them "political, financial, and material aid," as far as we have any information of their projects.

The society appears to be very active in New Orleans, consisting of various divisions, who hold their meetings regularly every week. Perhaps they may have an eye upon Cuba; perhaps they may sympathize with Carvajal; or with the white Dominicans of Hayti, against the designs of the black Emperor of the other end of the island; and perhaps they may be organizing to give assistance to Kosuth in the liberation of Hungary; or to Lola Montes against the Jesuits. Let those interested in the general cause call upon Dr. Wren.

## Marine Affairs.

The steamship *Empire City* left yesterday afternoon, for Apia.

## Army Intelligence.

The ship *Atlanta*, which arrived this day for New Orleans, took out four hundred U. S. troops, whose destination is said to be Florida, where the Indians have become troublesome of late.

## THE RECOVERY OF THE CASE—PUNISHMENT—CAPTURE—REPRESENTATION AND RETURN OF THE PARTIES.—In our

issue of Saturday and Sunday, we gave the particulars of this affair, so far as they had transpired in the Mayor's office and in the Tomb, where the gallant Lothario was conducted on Friday evening.

Our reporter has since conversed with the parties, and elicited the following circumstances connected with the transaction.

—Miss Emma Patterson, the lady who was induced to take the rash step and leave her home and family for the purpose of a young and captivating braggart, of some thirty years of age. Her figure is slight, though not delicate; her features expressive, and lit up by a pair of large, lustrous blue eyes. She is the daughter of a very wealthy riding master, having extensive jobbing establishments in London and Brighton, in which latter fashionable watering place she resided. Her manners are gentle, artless, and confiding—qualities which, though most to be admired in females, are too often, by the wiles of the prurient seducer, made the instruments of their ruin.

In this case it unfortunately proved so. The lady was fond of equestrian exercises, and was in the habit of riding at the stables, for which the neighborhood of Brighton is considerably celebrated. She was considered the best equestrienne in England, and being always well mounted, was often to be found taking a forenoon part in these field sports. Dr. Andrew Plummer, the other party, is a person of some forty years of age, slight make, middle stature, partially bald, and by no means attractive, either in personal appearance or manners.

He was a physician of extensive practice in Brighton, where he had long been residing with a wife and family. He, too, was somewhat of a sportsman, rode with the harriers, and thus made the acquaintance of the poor young girl, with whom he soon ingratiated himself on terms of the closest intimacy.

The hills about Brighton are as congenial to the sentiment of love as to that of the chase, and on one bright, beautiful day, the young lady and her admirer found themselves separated from the rest of the field, and rode on in romantic and amorous dialogue. The noonday sun was shedding his warm rays down on them, their breasts heaved with the excitement of the chase from which they had withdrawn, and the novelty of their situation, and imagination and love was kindled to an ardor which the lady had never before experienced.

In a sequestered spot, on the declivity of one of the hills, they dismounted and sat on the heath to rest and to enjoy the beauty of the scenery which lay beneath them, and there, in an unguarded moment, passion triumphed over virtue.

For some months after the young lady and her respectable father carried on an intrigue which, at length, attracted the suspicious intercourse, made arrangements for her to leave town on a visit. The evening previous to her intended departure, she arranged to meet the fellow who had acquired such an unhappy influence over her, to say good bye before she left.

Mutual as the fascination was, he could not bear to part with her, and, on the spur of the moment, proposed an elopement. She consented, and within an hour they were en route to London. Some two months previous to this time, Colonel Howard, of the East India Company's service, in anticipation of certain pecuniary embarrassments, had gone to Boulogne, and had entrusted his friend, Dr. Plummer, to lodge his suitcases at the Hotel de la Paix, and to take care of his baggage.

This was very convenient for the Doctor, as circumstances had turned out. He drew the money out of the bank to enable him to make a continental tour with the object of his criminal affections. From London they proceeded to Boulogne, where they met Colonel Howard, and where, half reluctant of the deed they had committed, they waited for five days, in hopes that they might be pursued, or might see some advertisement urging the return of the frail one.

The Colonel, however, suspected the trick played on him by the Doctor, and started back to Brighton to satisfy his suspicions—the Doctor refusing to give him any information, and to let him see the steps of London, thence to Chester, thence to Liverpool, and thence to Birkenhead, where they embarked on board the Niagara steamship, and arrived at Boston on May day.

They remained there a few days, and came to the city en route for a grand tour through the States, having in its programme Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, the Ohio, Cincinnati, Lake Erie, Buffalo, Niagara, Toronto, and to end at New York, from whence they purposed to return to England. But the bright visions of the enamored pair were rudely dispelled on Friday last, by the arrest of the Doctor, on the charge of Col. Howard, who arrived by the Europe last night.

A criminal action, however, not being maintainable, a civil suit was instituted for the recovery of the £1,900, and the defendant was lodged in the Tomb, where he remained till Saturday morning. He then expressed a wish to see his friend, the Colonel, and was taken to the Irving House for that purpose. Here an arrangement was entered into, under which the Doctor returned £1,900, and gave his guarantee for the balance, stipulating that the lady should receive the forgiveness of her parents and return home, he being discharged from custody and allowed all proper intercourse with her.

The poor girl, at the unexpected denouement of her artful schemes, and the exposure of her misconduct, was much distressed, and she was induced to consent to return to her father, and to leave a few dollars to her, which she had allowed her father to carry her, and the Irving House, prompted by generous and humane feelings, rendered her every consolation which, under the circumstances, she was capable of receiving.

She herself also gave evidence of a proper and creditable feeling, by writing to her imprisoned lover, imploring him in the most passionate terms, to restore to the Colonel the money that he had defrauded him of, and of the fact of which she had up to that time been perfectly ignorant. Before he had received this note, however, the Doctor, acting on his own impulses, had taken measures to have an arrangement entered into. They remained in the Irving House Saturday and Sunday, receiving the most considerate attention from Mr. Howard, and in company with a young man named Mr. Cooke, who was a friend of the lady, and who had been induced to carry her, and the Irving House, prompted by generous and humane feelings, rendered her every consolation which, under the circumstances, she was capable of receiving.

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